

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." — Cowper.

Vol. 11.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 6.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways
and be wise:
Which having no guide, overseer, or ruler,
Provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth
her food in the harvest.

PROVERBS vi., 6, 7, 8.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Thanksgiving.

BY CORA WILBURN.

I thank Thee, Lord! for minor compensations,
For dumb companionship so true and sweet;
That binds the heart in widest world-relations,
And bids the highest and the lowliest meet
On equal ground of sympathy divine;
Thy gracious solace to lone heart of mine!

I thank Thee, Lord! for changeless love's devotion,
In joy or sorrow evermore the same;
For honey-drops amid Life's bitter potion,
For humble trust beyond all meed of fame.
The soul bereaved may on and upward press,
Its burdens lightened by a dog's caress!

I thank Thee, Lord! that 'mid all tribulation,
Some faithful friend was ever by my side;
That pure Love's hopeful, helpful ministration,
Kept guardian watch, when flowed the golden tide
Of Summer-bright prosperity; nor fled
That vigilance of truth from sorrow's dread!

I thank Thee, Lord! by these accorded tokens,
I learn that Friendship's holy beauty lives;
That heart-links reach unto high heaven unbroken,
While brave fidelity its tribute gives;
Such as my loved dog's noble gratitude,
Is phase of soul, by angels understood!

Habits of Ants.

[From paper read at the meeting in Dublin, August, 1878, of
the British Association for Advancement of Science.]

Sir John Lubbock stated, when reading his
paper, that he had been for some years watching
the habits of ants, and had kept under observation
about thirty species. Though living in captivity,
they were in good health, and he had in one nest,
a queen which had lived with him since 1874.
He could confirm the statements, which had been
made with respect to the architectural skill of
ants, their attention to their young, their remark-
able organization, their possession of domestic
animals, and even the institution of slavery. He
had also watched several other insects, which
lived in association with them, of which M. André

calculated that there were five hundred and eighty-
three species. In some cases the association was
accidental, in others, it was because the nests af-
forded shelter to other insects, and there were
also some uncomfortable companions which at-
tached themselves to ants and could not be got
rid of. The common house-ant was to be found
sometimes in association with other ants, but the
cases were exceptional, and he had never seen
any instance. A nearly allied species, however,
the sanguinea, was sometimes found in association
with others, generally the fusca. In such cases,
the nest belonged to the sanguinea. The queen
and the young were of that species, and the fuscas
were slaves, though free to come and go, as there
was no fugitive slave law, and they seemed to be
quite reconciled to their position. They assisted
in the household duties, and in foraging for pro-
visions. They kept the aphides in corn, and de-
rived a considerable share of their sustenance
from them. In the winter, when they were of no
use, they were still tended with great care, until
the spring, when they became again useful, an
instance of prudence and forethought unexampled
in the animal kingdom. There was one species,
which took no part whatever in the duties of the
household, and would even starve in the midst of
plenty, if the food were not put into their mouths.
He had confirmed Huber's remarkable experiments
on this point, and had kept some alive and in
health for months, by allowing them a slave for
an hour a day to feed and clean them. To test
their intelligence he suspended some honey about
half an inch over the nest, which could only be
reached by a paper bridge ten feet long. He then
made a small heap of earth by which they could
reach it. They soon swarmed over the earth and
began to eat, but when he removed some of the
earth it never occurred to them to heap it up
again, though they tried to stretch up to the
honey, and they went round by the bridge. He
made a similar experiment, by placing honey
which could only be reached by crossing a chasm
over which he had laid as a bridge, a bit of straw.
He slightly moved the bridge, and they tried in
vain to stretch over, but never thought of putting
the straw back, which they could easily have done.
Every one knew that if an ant or bee found a store
of honey, others would soon collect about it; but
very little intelligence was implied if the ants and
bees only accompanied their friends. The case
was different, if they could describe the locality
and send their friends to it. They did not, how-

ever, appear to be able to communicate as much
as that to their friends. If a fusca's nest were
disturbed and one of them found a place of con-
cealment, she was anxious that her friends should
come to it. She went up to one of them and took
it by the mandible. The second ant rolled herself
up into a ball, and was carried over her shoulder
to the place. The second ant then went to a third,
and the process was repeated. He put an ant,
which had been without food for some days, to
honey, and saw that after feeding she was on her
way to the nest, when she met some friends, whom
she fed, and then returned alone to the honey. On
her way back again she met some other friends,
whom she fed, and then five of them went back
with her to the honey. In due course they, no
doubt, brought others. He believed they were
able to distinguish between a large and a small
quantity. To test this, he put some of the Laesus
Niger species into a small store, and others into a
large one, and having watched for fifty hours,
found that the ants with the small quantity
brought eighty-two friends to share it, and the
ants with the large store brought two hundred
and fifty-seven. To try whether they could send
their friends to a store, he put an ant (Niger) to
some honey, which he placed near her nest. She
fed, returned to the nest, and came out with ten
friends. He took her up, however, and put her
into the honey, and her friends then wandered
about, and then returned to the nest. It was hard
to say whether there were differences of character
in ants of the same species, as they behaved differ-
ently under different conditions; but there were
great differences of character and habits between
those of different species, putting aside the slave-
making species, which he thought would find it
impossible to compete with the self-dependent and
freer species. These communities even showed
curious analogies to the earlier stages of human
progress. There were the hunting, the pastoral,
and even the agricultural ants. The first lived
chiefly by the chase, and hunted alone. Their
battles were single combats, like those described
by the ancient poets. The second were a higher
type of social life. They demonstrated certain
species of aphides like flocks and herds. They
were immense, and acted in concert. He thought
they would probably exterminate the first type,
just as the white man exterminated the savages.
Of the agricultural class — the harvest-ants — he
would not speak, as there were none in this
country. When he first began to keep ants he

isolated the nests by water, but it was necessary to change that often, and observing that the hairs on the stems of flowers prevented the ants from climbing them, he had since used ferns. One of the most surprising points connected with ants was that while there was one nest they never appeared to quarrel, all others, even of the same species, being treated as strangers and enemies. There was no mistaking the treatment. If an ant (*fusca*) wanted to carry away a friend to a place of security, she took her by the mandible and her friend rolled herself into a ball; but an enemy is seized by the leg or an antenna. He confirmed the experiments of Huber as to their being able to recognize their friends, even after a long absence, or rather their acquaintances, for although he saw that they attacked and killed their enemies he could not find any trace of warm affection for their friends. He tested this by taking some out of a nest and suspending them in a bottle covered with muslin. Those in the nest took no notice of them, but when strangers were put in they were indignant and never stopped until they cut through the muslin and attacked them. He marked some ants in a nest with paint and found that their friends removed it, but a stranger going into the nest was restless and got out as quickly as possible. It would be interesting to know how they recognized their friends. It might be by smell, or some sign, or by actual recognition. In order to try whether they could recognize them when insensible he first used chloroform, but that practically killed them, and he then made them intoxicated. He did so by putting them into whiskey, not whiskey into them, for they were too sensible to take it even on weekdays. He tried an experiment with twenty-five friends and thirty strangers. The sober ants coming out of the nests and finding the intoxicated ants lying helpless on their backs in ludicrous attitudes, proceeded to take them up and carry them off. Of the twenty-five they brought twenty into the nest, where, probably, they soon slept off the effects. The other five they dropped into the moat of water which then surrounded the nest. Why they did so he could not tell. Perhaps they fell into the hands of stern teetotalers. As to the thirty strangers, twenty-eight were thrown into the moat and the other two were taken no notice of. He took some pupæ out of a nest, and on putting them back, after some months, found that they were received as friends, while some which were put into a different nest were attacked. It was generally stated that all the eggs in a nest of ants or bees were laid by queens. That was not strictly so, for some were laid by workers, though the cases were exceptional. He had some nests in which there were no queens, and yet there were eggs in them, but the eggs laid by workers always produced males. He had made some experiments to test the senses of ants. He found that they were capable of distinguishing between different colors, and avoided violet. Their sense of smell was also delicate, but he had seen no proof that they were capable of hearing, and he had proved by an experiment, which he described, that they were not capable of communicating with each other by sound. There were thirty species of ants in these countries, and seven hundred in other countries, and there were many interesting problems to be solved in relation to them. — *London Times*.

THE TOILET HABITS OF ANTS. — The Rev. H. C. M'Cook, of Philadelphia, eulogizes the neatness of the agricultural ant, as observed in confinement. The most minute particles of dirt are carefully removed, and the whole body is frequently and thoroughly cleansed, especially after eating and sleeping. They assist each other in the general cleansing, and the attitude of the ant under operation is one of intense satisfaction. Mr. M'Cook had seen an ant kneel down before another and thrust forward the head under the face of the other, and lie motionless, expressing quite plainly the desire to be cleaned; the other ant understood this and went to work. Sometimes this is

combined with acrobatic feats, in which the ants excel, jumping about and clinging to blades of grass in a remarkable fashion. Sometimes the cleaning ant hangs downward from the grass, and to her the ant operated upon clings, reaching over and up with great agility to submit to her friend's offices. Evidently moisture from the mouth is used for washing.

[Translated for Our Dumb Animals.]

International Congress of the Societies for the Protection of Animals.

SEVENTH SESSION, HELD AT PARIS, JULY 22-30, 1878.

Report of the Committee on Legislation (appointed at the meeting of July 22, 1878), and adopted by the International Congress at the meeting of July 29.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — Humanity toward animals essentially depends on general humanity, and on the principles of universal charity. It originates in the benevolence and gentleness due to feeble or suffering beings, who need protection. The principal aspect under which man likes to contemplate the perfection of God, is that of his unchanging kindness. Let us, then, be the human providence of animals. Let us consider them as having the same claim on us, that a son has on his father, a servant on his master.

"From brutality toward animals, to ferocity toward man," eloquently wrote Lamartine, in 1858, to the protection society of Paris, "there is only the difference of the victim. To include animals in the circle of the duties and sympathies which are imposed on us, is to ameliorate man himself."

The Committee on Legislation have the honor of submitting for your approval, the following resolutions, in three parts:

The first part includes various decisions, which we have a right to make and to carry out ourselves. Altogether they constitute the International Regulations of the Union for the Protection of Animals.

The second are police measures. They can be brought into use only by means of appeals addressed to the authorities having in charge such matters.

The last seek to repress, by penalties, bad treatment of animals. They are prepared for the adoption of the government of every nation.

I.—International Regulations for the Societies for the Protection of Animals.

ARTICLE 1. The body of all the members of protective societies, abiding by the following regulations, forms the Union for the Protection of Animals.

ARTICLE 2. Each member shall have a medal or a card on which is represented, among the devices peculiar to his society, a gold star on an azure field, an emblem destined to unite by a moral tie, all societies which are laboring for the one purpose of protection.

ARTICLE 3. All publications of one society shall be gratuitously addressed to each of the other societies belonging to the Union.

ARTICLE 4. Each society shall hold an annual public meeting, at which rewards shall be given to persons having manifested in a high degree benevolence, pity, and intelligent care toward animals.

ARTICLE 5. An International Congress, formed of delegates from the protective societies, shall take place every two years. A deliberation of the members present at the Congress shall designate the city where they will meet again. In the space between the sessions, the Board elected by the Congress shall attend to the circulation of the appeals drawn up, and the decisions made by this Congress. They shall also employ proper means to strengthen the tie which should bind together the societies forming the Union.

ARTICLE 6. The President, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents of the last Congress, shall preside at the opening meeting of each Congress. He shall make known to the assembly, by means of a detailed report, the measures taken for

the accomplishment of the business entrusted by the last Congress to the zeal, devotion, and activity of its Board. After the discussion of this report, the presidency, during the remainder of the Congress, shall belong to the society of the city where the Congress meets.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of the International Congress of 1878-80, is composed of twenty-two members, whose names follow:—

President — M. le baron Larrey.

Vice-Presidents. — MM. le colonel Fery d'Esclands; Ginestons (le marquis de); Hoggan (le docteur Georges); Lancia di Brolo (le duc); Marquart (Bruno); Monnecove (le commandant Le Sergeant de); Oginsky (le prince Michel); Salvart (Georges de).

General Secretary — M. Millet (C.)

Treasurer — M. Sorrel (Felix).

Foreign Secretary — M. Delondre (A.)

Secretaries. — MM. Appleton (Nathan); Barthelemon; Damseaux (Emile de); Lavalette (A. de); Marcussen (le premier lieutenant); Martin (André); Murisier; Petitbon.

Librarian for the Records — M. Magneval (C. de).

Assistant Librarian — M. Humbert (A.)

ARTICLE 8. The next International Congress will take place in 1880, at Brussels (Belgium), on a day to be fixed by the Protection Society of Brussels.

II.—Appeals addressed to Executive Powers having in charge Police measures.

ARTICLE 1. Killing animals in places accessible to the public gaze is forbidden. Children less than fifteen years old shall not be allowed to enter such places. The animals shall be put to death by expert men, by means of Bruneau's apparatus, until that shall be replaced by an apparatus considered more perfect.

ARTICLE 2. The interior passages and approaches of manufactories, ~~race courses~~, lumberyards, earthworks, and places where building is going on, should be kept by masters or contractors in a passable condition.

ARTICLE 3. The animals employed during war ought to be taken care of. If their wounds and sufferings make it necessary to kill them, it should be done by military veterinaries. The military veterinaries should be guaranteed a protection similar to that which the Convention of Geneva conferred on military surgeons. With this view they should wear a badge, on which is represented the gold star on an azure field, emblem of the Union for the Protection of Animals.

ARTICLE 4. Every railway car made to transport animals should be furnished with troughs and cribs to hold the necessary food and water. The attention of the companies is called, also, to the transportation of dogs, which too frequently are shut up in compartments very badly arranged.

ARTICLE 5. The attention of the governments is called to the importance of revising the laws in regard to hunting and fishing, and of making their application more general.

ARTICLE 6. The heads of Institutions shall see that the children confided to their care are made familiar with the moral ideas which the Union for the Protection of Animals propagates, with the double view of an intelligent economy, and of the development of the sentiment of humanity.

ARTICLE 7. The International Congress renews the following appeals, issued in 1867, in the course of the fourth session, held at Paris:—

"The Congress desires that the independent yoke be used as much as possible in the country. To attain this end, it invites societies to introduce into their bulletins frequent notices, and it engages all its members to advocate the yoke in their different countries.

"The Congress desires that inspectors look out for coachmen, and make sure that the horses receive their food. To this end, there should be placed on the licenses of the coachmen, stamps stating that the thing has been done.

"The Congress desires that the police prevent the use of emaciated, wounded, or sick horses."

Stone quarries

III.—Code of the Union for the Protection of Animals, proposed for the adoption of the Government of every nation.

ARTICLE 1. Persons who shall be guilty of needless cruelty to animals, shall be punished by a fine of from five to five hundred francs, or imprisonment from one day to three months, the latter in case of a second conviction.

ARTICLE 2. Capturing, or destroying by any means, useful or eatable aquatic animals, or birds useful to agriculture, is forbidden. Hunting, where it is authorized, should be practised with a gun only.

ARTICLE 3. All spectacles, or games, such as bull-baiting, cock-fighting, pigeon-shooting, &c., in which an animal is tortured, wounded, or put in danger of being so, are forbidden.

ARTICLE 4. The operations of vivisection are allowed only to physicians, or veterinarians, and only in places devoted to study.

ARTICLE 5. Railway companies and common carriers shall be responsible for infringements of the law, which limits the weight or number of animals to be carried, when the drover shall have exceeded the limits fixed by the companies, or the carriers in their schedules of prices.

ARTICLE 6. The infringements referred to in Articles 2, 3, 4 or 5, shall be liable to the penalties determined by Article 1.

ARTICLE 7. Animals transported by sea shall be protected from bad treatment, not only by the agents of the national power under whose flag they travel, but also by all members of the Union for the Protection of Animals.

ARTICLE 8. Lawsuits in regard to offences or infringements of the laws, shall be instituted by agents in authority, either officially, or at the request of a member belonging to the Union.

Committee on Legislation.

President.—Féry d'Esclands, vice-president of the Paris Society, vice-president of the Congress.

Reporter.—Michel Oginsky, president of the Rethowo Society, vice-president of the Congress.

Secretary.—Le duc Frederic Lancia di Brolo, president of the Palermo Society, vice-president of the Congress; Nathan Appleton, delegate of the Massachusetts Society, Boston (U. S.), secretary of the Congress; Edouard Marcussen, delegate of the Copenhagen Society, secretary of the Congress.

Doings of Kindred Societies.

THE SUFFOLK (ENG.) SOCIETY.

The second report of the Suffolk Branch of the Royal Society has reached us. It has a custom of meeting quarterly, and each time in a different town. In its constitution it emphasizes prevention, and classes prosecution lowest in the scale of duties. The first is the circulation of publications among persons having the care of animals; the second, the introduction into schools of suitable books; and the third, the employment of a local officer. The Society's receipts in 1877 were £152 6s. 8d. Its President is the Duke of Grafton; its Treasurer is Mr. G. C. E. Bacon, and its Secretary, Mr. Samuel Waters. Its office is at 24 Clarkson St., Ipswich.

OFFICERS OF THE WILKESBARRE BRANCH PENN. SOCIETY FOR P. C. A.

W. J. Harvey, Vice-President; J. C. Paine, Secretary; and Thomas Blake, Treasurer.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We have received a pamphlet of sixteen pages, which contains the constitution of the N. H. Society, its by-laws, the New Hampshire law, and a list of the society's members and donors. It was

printed at Portsmouth, N. H., by C. W. Gardner. The society has done well to put the information it contains in this accessible form. The society has a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and counsel: it has also, nine Vice-Presidents, fourteen Directors, and three Trustees of Permanent Fund. T. E. O. Marvin is President; Chas. E. Batchelder, Secretary; Mary A. Foster, Treasurer, and J. S. H. Frink, Counsel. Mrs. J. J. Pickering is First Director, and also at the head of the Trustees of the P. Fund. We bid the society a cordial God-speed in its work.

THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

This society held its annual meeting Oct., 8, 1878. Its old officers were re-elected, as follows: T. W. Palmer, President; John W. Thomson, Superintendent and Secretary; Treasurer, S. Dow Elwood; with six Vice-Presidents, and fifteen Directors, two of the latter being ladies. The Secretary's report is a model of brevity and comprehensiveness. The society was organized in June, 1877. It has forty-eight active members. During the last year, there were sixteen prosecutions and twelve were convicted. Fifty-three cases were investigated, and in three hundred cases it considered remonstrances all that were necessary. The society has been cordially seconded by the police. The Secretary thinks the ordinances against fast driving should be enforced; the number of passengers on street cars limited; boys driving cattle through the streets should be licensed, and licenses revoked for improper conduct or cruelty; and "some means adopted to clear the streets of useless dogs, and dispose of them decently and mercifully." "At the late fair, it seemed as if the whole population had conspired to overload and oppress the horse,—the humble friend who is proud but never boasts; who feels, but never revenges." "It was doubtless from thoughtlessness; but an 'army with banners' cannot enforce a law, when a whole community resolve to ignore it." We hope this earnest society will be represented at Baltimore on the 13th. The report recognizes Mr. Angell as the founder of the society, by his visit and labors in Detroit in 1877.

DEATH FROM REMORSE.—The Copenhagen "Aftenblad" reports a remarkable case of death caused by remorse for a deed of exceptional cruelty to animals, which we commend to the attention of Mr. Bergh. Our Danish contemporary relates that a family well known in Copenhagen had long been in the habit of passing their Sundays in one of the parks near the city, taking with them a son seven years old. A few Sundays ago the little fellow, unnoticed by his parents, discovered an unusually large toad and amused himself by torturing it in various ways, finally plunging a sharp stick through its body and so fastened it to the ground. The next Sunday the family again visited the park, and the boy, remembering his sport of the previous week, went in search of more toads. He found the animal he had so cruelly used still pinned to the ground, and still alive. As he approached, the poor thing looked at him, its immense eyes distended with the pain and suffering. The child was terror-stricken at the sight, and ran crying to his mother to tell her what he had done. He was taken home in a great state of excitement and put to bed, where he remained for three days in a burning fever, which ended in his death. Just before he died he declared that wherever he looked he saw the pleading eyes of the poor toad and begged to have it taken away.

[For Our Dumb Animals.] Our Duty to Our Pet Animals. BY CORA WILBURN.

"Friendship means service;" and to become the owner of an animal is to assume responsibilities that cannot be slighted without injury to the growth of character. Many persons will be very kind and gentle in their treatment of the domestic pets, and will lavish caresses upon them in abundance; yet never remember to feed them properly and regularly. I have seen much of this; and it shows either lack of thought, or want of heart. Neither Fido nor Puss can live upon pet names; they need regular and full meals, just as much as we do. A saucer of milk with no bread crumbed into it, will not suffice for the keeping of the house-cat in good order; nor will a stray bone given to doggie appease his healthy hunger. That is a bountiful and wise ordinance, among the minor laws of the Jewish code, that requires all domestic animals to be fed before their owner sits down to his own repast.

There are those who keep more cats than they can afford to have in comfort, who say they "make up in petting" to their favorites for the want of food. That is selfish kindness. Others again, feed their creatures conscientiously, but never give them a word of affection, a loving pat; they do not make friends and companions of dog or cat. We should care for the physical welfare, and mental happiness of our faithful dumb servants; and in doing this we reap the reward of their better and higher development; while we ensure for ourselves a steady growth in sympathies, that reaching over the world, aspire unto the Beautiful Unseen.

Keep always a basin filled with water for the dog's use; and a saucer of clean, cool water for the cat. In warm weather, our pets dislike water that has stood long, as much as we do. We can have no pleasures without cares.

[For Our Dumb Animals.] Food of Cats and Kittens.

I find that cats and kittens often suffer much by being shut up without food, where corn barns are infested with rats and mice, under the impression that they will therefore be more alert in destroying these pests, whereas they soon lose all energy as mousers, and nearly or quite starve to death; besides suffering much for want of water. The fact is, they should have plenty of bread and milk, or boiled potato, or brown bread, to eat, and no meat. Then they will kill a wonderful number of both rats and mice. I have seen this tried with well-fed cats on board a ship, on long voyages, and even half grown kittens would kill rats every night. And both in Boston and vicinity, and in remote farm-houses in the mountains, I have rescued skeleton cats, wild with hunger, which had been shut up in cellars or barns, to kill rats and mice, and which had been purposely left without food; and nearly every one believes that a well-fed cat is no mouser, while just the contrary is the case; and for well-grown cats a moderate quantity of meat gives them spirit for mousing.

C. M. P.

Poetry and Mercy to Animals.

A wholly new element was introduced into English literature by Cowper and Blake—the love of animals, and the poetry of their relation to man, a vein plentifully worked by after poets.

As in Cowper, so also in Burns, the further widening of human sympathies is shown in the new tenderness for animals. The birds, sheep, cattle, and wild creatures of the wood and field fill as large a space in the poetry of Burns, as in that of Wordsworth and Coleridge.—*English Literature, by Rev. Spofford Brooke.*

Woman.

"Not she with traitorous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue:
The while apostles shrank, could danger brave,
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave."
—Eaton Stannard Barrett: From Family Library of British Poets.

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, November, 1878.

Our November Paper.

The doings of the Paris Humane Congress will reward a careful consideration.

A paper on the "Ant" is the most recent contribution to that most interesting subject.

The report of the judges on the offer of a \$500 Prize will also be found.

The Baltimore meeting of the "International Humane Society," it will be seen, will be held Nov. 13.

Ansdell's picture of "The Wounded Hound," and Shaw's music to Moore's hymn, "The Bird Let Loose," are other attractions.

Several correspondents have welcome places in our columns.

We invite the attention of friends, in the cities named, to Mr. Angell's notice of his proposed visit to Richmond and other places. We hope the opportunity to hear him will be widely improved.

The Baltimore Meeting.

The "International Humane Society" will meet at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 10, A. M. We have reports of the election of delegates to it from societies for P. C. A. in several parts of the country; but many societies have yet made no report to the secretary of any action. There is yet time to secure a representation from every society in the United States and Canada. May it be improved!

The Five Hundred Dollar Prize.

BOSTON, Oct. 21, 1878.

ABRAHAM FIRTH, Esq., Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DEAR SIR:—The judges appointed to award the prize of five hundred dollars offered by your Society to the person or persons who may have done most to lessen the sufferings of animals in transportation by rail, during the year ending July 1, 1878, provided definite results shall have been obtained, have been unable to decide that either of the three competitors has accomplished enough to entitle him to the prize.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

CHARLES F. FOLSOM.
JOHN B. WINSLOW.
JACOB F. TAYLOR.

We publish above the report of the judges, to whom was left the awarding of this prize. We regret that no one who claimed the prize was entitled to it under the offer. Our readers will remember that the offer was to any one who should do most to lessen the sufferings of animals in transportation during the year which ended July 1, 1878. Our International Humane Society, through Mr. Zadok Street and others; Mr. J. F. Ruslin, of Lawrenceville, Penn., and Mr. Lucian Prince, of Worcester, in this State, in our opinion, did earnest work in Washington in presenting and urging the passage of the new Cattle law before the committees of Congress, and in other ways. We have no doubt they did all they could to prepare the way for its passage at the next session; but it was not with coming events the judges had to do.

We know that a very thorough consideration was given to the whole subject, and we do not see how any other conclusion could have been reached

by them. They are entitled to hearty thanks for their faithful, conscientious and generous service.

OUR SECRETARY suggests that we should have a fund devoted to printing and circulating humane tracts and publications. They are needed in every city and town of the State, in every city and town of the country, in every city and town of the world.

It is estimated by our "State Board of Charities," that the organized charitable societies of Massachusetts, distribute, annually, from two and a half to three millions of dollars. Of this, about ninety-nine and a half per cent. is paid for the relief of human beings, and only about one-half of one per cent. for the protection of our great animal population, and the circulation of humane literature. We could use five times that amount with great profit to both man and beast.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

MR. ANGELL proposes to visit, in November and December, Baltimore, Richmond, and Washington, and address, so far as may be desired, teachers, schools, colleges, clergy, and citizens.

This he will do at his own personal expense. Friends of our cause, in other places on the route, who may wish to hear Mr. Angell, can address him at Boston up to Nov. 5th.

As our paper will be issued before the 29th of October, we state for the information of our Vermont friends, that Mr. Angell will address the Legislature of that State Oct. 29, and may also speak at St. Albans and Burlington.

Directors' Meeting.

The October meeting of the Directors of the Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held on Wednesday, the 16th, at 96 Tremont Street.

Present: Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Homans, Mrs. Iasigi, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Newhall, Mrs. Chaney, and Messrs Angell, Heywood, and Firth; Mr. Angell in the chair.

The record of the July meeting was read. That meeting was adjourned to September; but as a quorum was not present then, this October meeting is the first since that in July.

The September cash account was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

It was voted that the society be represented at the International Humane Meeting in Baltimore, and the power to select and appoint five delegates was put into the hands of the President and Secretary.

The report of a committee on the bequest of Mr. Hassam, of Manchester, N. H., was approved.

The Secretary made known some bequests and gifts, present and prospective, which have come to his knowledge since the last meeting. The first by Mrs. Rebecca S. Perry, of Grantville, who left the society, by will, one thousand dollars. The second by Mr. Christopher W. Bellows, of Pepperell, Mass., who died July 8, 1877; but whose will has only become known to us within a few days. After the payment of certain legacies, the estate is to be divided into quarters, in which five persons are to have a life interest. Upon the decease of each, the Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will receive without conditions the amount which had been at interest for

his or her benefit. The estate has not been settled yet, and its exact value is not, of course, known. Unless a large depreciation in it shall take place, the Secretary thinks the sum for the Society will not be less than five thousand dollars. It may not, however, come to it for many years.

The third, by a lady of Central New York, who says we are soon to receive one thousand dollars, to pay for the free circulation of "Our Dumb Animals." She wishes the papers sent to "schools, prisons, and livery stables."

The fourth, by the family of a deceased lady who was a friend of our society, and who intend soon, to send one thousand dollars to the society in her name.

A gift, also, from a lady of this city, may be expected; but of which no public mention can be made further, at this time.

As additional evidence of the good will felt for our cause, it was mentioned that Mr. Angell has had left him by the will of Mrs. P. Marett, of New Haven, Conn., one thousand dollars. He has been informed also that he will receive from a lady in the State of New York, one thousand dollars to enable him to give free lectures in favor of our cause. These evidences of appreciation of Mr. Angell's services in the past, gave great satisfaction to the Directors.

One other generous gift of \$357.00, by a lady "friend," was acknowledged in our October paper. This lady has put the society under heavy obligations on former occasions.

Such splendid remembrances and testimonies will inspire the Directors to make the society more and more useful and efficient.

Thanks were passed to J. R. Bishop and Chas. A. Barnard, Esqrs., for their most welcome, valuable, and gratuitous services in preparing our last pamphlet, entitled, "Forms for Complaints."

A case of pigeon-shooting was reported, and the pleasant assurance was read from the gentleman on whose land it occurred, that it was the last that would occur there.

Other matters, not of a public nature, were considered, and the meeting adjourned to the third Wednesday in November.

"A Service of Mercy" for Sunday Schools.

Inquiries have been made, from time to time, for some publication which would help superintendents of Sunday schools to bring the claims of the animal creation before their scholars. The "Selections" of Poetry were intended to help in this direction; but a direct attempt to meet this want by our Society has now been made in a small pamphlet of 10 pages. It is called a "Service of Mercy;" and is "in recognition of Man's obligation and duty to the Dumb Creation." It opens with sentences of scripture which cover two pages. It has then "reading and responses" from the Psalms, on three pages, for the superintendent and scholars, alternately. Then follow hymns and songs to be sung as duets, quartettes, and choruses. The music selected, if used, will add to the interest of the occasion. There are few schools which have not voices rich and cultured enough to do it full justice.

The "Service" is intended to impress upon the young, the religious aspects of the cause which our Society was formed to help. The fact of a special occasion for its consideration will have its

marked influence. It will be a time, also, for addresses which ought to help on the good work.

Our generous friend, Mrs. William Appleton, meets the expense of publishing the pamphlet. Friends everywhere, and especially friends interested in Sunday schools, are invited to send for copies. All orders for Sunday schools will be freely answered for the present, without money, and without price, although we shall be glad to be saved the expense of postage.

Advisory Council of the International Humane Society.

We are indebted to Mr. Street for a rough outline of what the Council will report to the society, when it shall meet on the 13th of November, at Baltimore, and we present a few paragraphs of general interest. The suggestion of a general superintendent is excellent, provided the society can have such support as to justify the expense; and there ought to be no doubt on that point. We know some friends here who will do their part to remove the doubt. We hope others will be equally ready.

Your Advisory Council, consisting of Mrs. Emily W. Appleton and George T. Angell of Boston, Mrs. Caroline E. White and Samuel J. Levick of Philadelphia, John Simpkinson of Cincinnati, Albert W. Landon of Chicago, and Zadok Street, Chairman of the Committee, have not been unmindful of the duties entrusted to their care, although they have not had a formal meeting.

We find the public mind has become greatly awakened to the objects of the society. We are informed that many years ago the trunk-line railroad companies erected feed-yards at suitable places between the grazing lands in the West and Eastern cities, and that animals could be, and were generally, unloaded for rest, feed, and water, daily; until a few designing men formed a company, now called, by railroad men, Eveners, who succeeded in getting control of all the important feed-yards, and also the control and management of nearly all the shipments of animals from the Western States to the Eastern cities. They began the present mode of confining the animals in cars from forty to fifty-six continuous hours, and frequently longer, without rest, feed, or water. We caused two suits to be brought against the agent of one of the eveners, for running cattle from Chicago to New York without rest, food, or water, which had the effect to prevent like shipments for a time.

We are informed that thousands die a horrid death; that large numbers are tortured for days while in cars; are so injured they cannot rise to their feet, and are not fit for human food. Also that large numbers have died while on ship-board for Europe, occasioned by want of rest, food, and water, while on cars before shipment. And that many cattle and hogs, which have been deprived of needful rest, food, and water for days, have been and are slaughtered and packed for human food. If this be true, legal measures should be taken to prevent such cruelty. Sound, healthy animals only should be slaughtered for human food, or exported. The subject is one of vital interest to our government financially, and to the health of the people.

We have had frequent conferences with many of the principal railroad officers, also with large dealers and shippers of live-stock, who have expressed a great desire for the success of the society, and would most heartily co-operate in the work, if the society will compel their competing and rival lines to obey the law; but the ring monopoly of eveners will, if possible, prevent any change in the present mode of shipment.

We are more and more confirmed in the belief that if this society can provide the needful funds to carry on its humane and important work for one or two years, that it can change the present mode of shipment, and prevent the great cruelty to animals while in transit.

There is no nation needs the work of such a society more than the United States, on account of the long distances that animals are transported upon our railroads.

We have no doubt, if the clergy and the public press were to give their aid, the society would ere long become a most useful and powerful organization.

In conclusion, we respectfully propose that a code of by-laws be adopted, and that a committee on Legislation be again appointed, to continue efforts to secure the needful amendments to the present law. Also to endeavor to get the respective Legislatures of different States to enact laws for the protection of animals. Also that a general superintendent be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with railroad officials, and with feeders, dealers, and shippers of animals, and request their co-operation in preventing these cruelties to animals in transit. Also to examine the various feed-yards, and do such other duties as the Board of Directors may require; also to report monthly to the Executive Committee, and make a full report of his work for the year to the society at each annual meeting.

A Word more about Complaints to our Office.

Our later experience has taught us that complaints against persons for cruelty ought to be signed by a responsible name; such signature is a pledge of good faith on the part of the writer, and it would also enable an agent to know who to call upon for further information when necessary. Of course the name would not be known beyond our office, except with the writer's consent. While no action has ever been taken before inquiry by agents, inquiries even are painful to innocent persons. Under the anonymous system, it is obvious that malice can annoy its objects, and the time of agents be wasted. The same rule has been found necessary with the large newspapers, in regard to communications sent for insertion. While, then, we invite the fullest information about cruelties, and engage to follow up all cases where a real name is given to us, we shall hereafter hold ourselves released from attention to all complaints when unaccompanied by such a name.

Reports of Agents.

We invite the attention of all our agents to their quarterly reports. They will see by their instructions that the Society desires to know what is done by each. Prosecutions are important; but an interference which relieves an overloaded horse, or secures more and better food for him, or stops a dog-fight, or any acts of mercy and justice in his capacity of an agent, are of consequence, as showing how far the work of the Society extends. Will our good friends, the agents, bear this in mind?

One of Our Benefactors.

Mrs. Marett, of New Haven, Ct., recently deceased, was a contributor to our Society from its organization. In her will she left to the New York Society for P. C. A., one thousand dollars, and to Mr. Angell, of Boston, the same amount. Such a recognition of the services of Mr. Angell, was alike creditable to the giver and receiver. A friend sends a brief notice of Mrs. M.:

"Mrs. Marett lived to a very advanced age, but her interest in the welfare of animals, and in societies formed for their protection, never abated. She instructed all about her to be humane, and she constantly distributed 'OUR DUMB ANIMALS' to all classes, old and young. She certainly effected a great deal by awakening attention to the cause."

Correspondence.

I have employed a man here, and in adjacent towns, to carefully circulate hundreds of papers. In one town, at least, we suppose that not a person was overlooked. He went even to the roofs of houses to the workmen, and everywhere was kindly received. At one of our county fairs, four hundred papers were distributed, and all were received pleasantly but one.

Pigeon Shooting.

It having been stated, that a public-spirited and highly respected citizen of this vicinity, had allowed his grounds to be used by pigeon shooters, he was inquired of as to the facts. He replied at once that "it was true his grounds had been so used with his knowledge and consent," but he added, most frankly and honorably, "as it seems to have attracted attention, and especially from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I shall not allow anything of the kind in the future."

MEMORY.—"What a glorious, immortal boon is memory! And our dumb friends share it with us."

Love.

The great hope of the human race does not lie in the "progress of the intellect," or in the conquest of fresh powers over the realms of nature; not in the improvement of laws, or the more harmonious adjustment of the relations of classes and states; not in the glories of arts, or the triumphs of science. But that which will truly constitute the blessing of man, will be the gradual dying out of his tiger passions, his cruelty, and his selfishness, and the growth within him of the godlike faculty of love and self-sacrifice; the development of that holiest sympathy wherein all souls shall blend at last, like the tints of the rainbow, which the seer beheld around the great white throne on high.—*Hopes of the Human Race.*

Truth.

He is saved from one of the great temptations of the ministry, who goes out to his work with a clear and constant certainty that truth is always strong, no matter how weak it looks, and falsehood is always weak, no matter how strong it looks.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in September.

Whole number of complaints, 97; viz., Beating, 7; overloading, 2; overdriving, 1; driving when lame or galled, 32; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 7; torturing, 3; driving when diseased, 6; cruelly transporting, 4; general cruelty, 35. Remedied without prosecution, 38; warnings issued, 23; not substantiated, 27; not found, 7; prosecuted, 2; convicted, 2; pending Sept. 1, 1; under investigation, 1. Animals killed, 26; temporarily taken from work, 27.

Receipts by the Society in September.

FINES.

Police Court.—Lee, \$25.
District Courts.—First Bristol (4 cases, one paid at jail), \$30; Northern Middlesex, \$2; Eastern Middlesex, \$10; Third Plymouth, \$50.
Municipal Court.—Boston (paid at House of Industry), \$10; Roxbury District, \$10.
Witness Fees.—\$16.50.

BY COUNTRY AGENTS, THIRD QUARTER, 1878.

Whole number of complaints, 496; viz., Beating, 50; overloading, 52; overdriving, 68; working when lame or galled, 114; working when diseased, 43; not providing food or shelter, 46; torturing, 32; abandoning, 30; general cruelty, 61. Not substantiated, 17; remedied without prosecution, 434; prosecuted, 37; convicted, 33; animals killed, 51; temporarily taken from work, 60.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

J. C. Howe, \$10; A. Firth, \$7.50; Miss M. T. Thayer, \$5; Miss E. B. Green, \$1; Mrs. J. Brooks, \$1; Mrs. W. H. Browne, \$1; Mrs. Faulkner, \$0.50. Total, \$26.

SUBSCRIBERS.

A. P. Pierce, M. D., \$2; Mrs. E. Mann, \$2; Misses A. and E. Peddar, \$2.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. C. P. Curtis, Miss E. M. M. Wentworth, E. M. Grant, S. Ford, L. Miller, J. Caldwell, D. Y. Soper, M. J. Soper, A. M. Smith, W. Gilpin, J. F. Paul, S. B. Haskell, M. E. Bond, W. M. Ladd, L. Hollis. Total, \$21.

OTHER SUMS.

G. T. Angell and A. Firth, \$51; B. T. Dowse, \$15; interest, \$196.46; sale of publications, \$1.36. Total, \$263.82.
Total amount received in September, \$464.32.

Children's Department.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

BY CORA WILBURN.

In the year 1839, my father owned a large and noble English bulldog. His name was Blucher, and his sleek, shining coat cream colored. He was gentle and loving to every one who minded his own business, and an efficient guard at night. We were voyaging up the Irawaddy River, bound for the capital of the Burmah Empire,—the city of Amarapura. One night, we procured the loan of a bamboo house, and prepared to enjoy a few hours' rest on shore. My father and dear step-mother occupied a horse-hair mattress spread on the floor, and I had another to myself; between us was a small table, with a lamp (formed out of a tumbler) of cocoa-nut oil. It was Blucher's habit to take a full survey out of doors, to see that all was right; then to come in and look all over the house, and, when all appeared satisfactory, to lie down at the foot of father's bed.

On this eventful night, the trusty animal had gone his usual rounds, and come into the house, in which we were the only inmates; he made the circle of the moderately sized, square room; but at one corner he paused, seemed uneasy, growled, retreated, went back, and growled more fiercely. I was half asleep with the healthy weariness of youth, and my father, calling to the dog, ordered him to be quiet. It was something new for Blucher to disobey; but he continued his motions, till my father, growing impatient, sprang from his bed with the intention of making the creature mind. Then, in a tone of voice, I can never forget, it sent such terror to our hearts! my father cried out to both of us: "Children, for God's sake! jump on the table." We did so without delay, or word of remark, taking care not to extinguish the dim light. And there came out of the dark corner, a snake about two yards long, about as thick as the common-sized arm of a woman at the wrist; scintillating the colors of the rainbow, with golden, gleaming eyes, and forked tongue that glistened like burnished steel! Three times at least, the fearful visitor passed round the room, so near to us we could descry its every movement; and faithful, sagacious, *reasoning* Blucher followed, but without attacking it, though urged on by his master's voice. Then, suddenly, the heavy dog gave a leap into the air, and came down holding the serpent by the neck, close to the head, so it could not use its venomous fangs. Then Blucher "held on," after the fashion of his kind, and my father, reaching for the sword he always kept by his bedside, cut the evil thing to pieces. A most intolerable stench filled the room; and, of course, no one thought of remaining there the rest of night. My father aroused the boatmen, who came in exclaiming and terrified; and our Burmese interpreter, looking on the remains of the snake, declared it was one of the most venomous in the country; no one bitten by that species, ever survived longer than twenty-four hours. Truly Blucher was a hero, and deserving of all the praise bestowed upon him. Before we returned to England, at the close of the same year, my father gave him away. I trust his noble life was a happy one to its earthly end.

Since then, I have vowed allegiance of fidelity to dogs. In all my wanderings, they have accompanied me; they never fawned servilely upon me in my palmy days, nor have they given me coldly averted looks in the hours of my misfortune. And I stand pledged, by holiest indebtedness of gratitude, to plead and sustain their cause, while a cruel and senseless prejudice lives against the dog tribe; while wicked or cowardly men, and shallow-minded, cold-hearted women cry for their extermination! It were better for the cavillers to emulate the noble example, the incorruptible honesty, the life-long devotion, the ever-present gratitude, the ceaseless fidelity of that best, truest friend,—the dog!

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Tribute to a Noble Dog.

He was a large, noble, black Newfoundland. When he was a few months old, a child came to live at the same home with him. They became inseparable friends, often sharing their food together. When Frankie began to walk, he sometimes wandered out of sight of home, but Carlo never left him. Carlo was always willing to be Frankie's horse at any time, either to carry him on his back, or to drag him in his little sleigh over the crusted snow. He would take a note to the neighbors, or go with a little basket for the mail, or to a neighbor's for a milk-can each night. Many times he has carried a basket weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds.

But most of all his devotion was shown to an aged member of the family, his master's mother, in her eighty-fifth year; she always had a kind word for Carlo, and in return, he always was gentle with her. When evening came he went directly to Grandma's room, and delighted to sit by her side. She often said she was never afraid to stay alone with Carlo. If the door was left open she would say, "Carlo, shut that door," pointing to it. He would go and shut it, and return to her side. At one time a cat died, leaving two kittens, which he adopted; ever showing great affection for them. There were many more interesting things he did, which would take too long to write.

He was true to his master, and would permit no stranger to take anything away from the master's premises without permission from some member of his master's family. One day, during his master's absence, a workman came for some tools. The dog in his faithfulness to the property committed to his care, flew at the man, and made a small flesh wound on his hand. This man felt that nothing but the animal's life would atone for the wound, and the dog was killed by his owner.

A. H. J.

NOTE.—The owner of such a dog was surely not worthy of him.

The Beggar and his Dog.

'Pay down three dollars for my hound!
May lightning strike me to the ground!
What mean the Messieurs of police?
And when and where shall this mockery cease?

'I am a poor, old, sickly man,
And earn a penny I no wise can;
I have no money, I have no bread,
And live upon hunger and want, instead.

'Who pitied me, when I grew sick and poor,
And neighbors turned me from their door?
And who, when I was left alone
In God's wide world, made my fortunes his own?

'Who loved me, when I was weak and old?
And warmed me, when I was numb with cold?
And who, when I in poverty pined,
Has shared my hunger and never whined?

'Here is the noose, and here the stone,
And there the water—it must be done!
Come hither, poor Pomp, and look not on me,
One kick—it is over—and thou art free!

As over his head he lifted the band,
The fawning dog licked his master's hand,
Back in an instant the noose he drew,
And round his own neck in a twinkling threw.

The dog sprang after him into the deep,
His howlings startled the sailors from sleep;
Moaning and twitching he showed them the spot:
They found the beggar, but life was not!

They laid him silently in the ground,
His only mourner the whimpering hound,
Who stretched himself out on the grave and cried
Like an orphan child—and so he died.

—Chamisso, Tr. by C. T. Brooks.

As you sow, so shall you reap.

[Translated for Our Dumb Animals from the Swiss "Thierschutzblätter" for June, 1877.]

Laws for the Society for the Protection of Birds in Dannenberg.

We, the undersigned boys, agree to form a society for the protection of birds, to be based on the following regulations:

I. The members of the society bind themselves, by their signatures, to protect birds in general, especially singing-birds. They promise not to destroy the nests, not to molest the birds in building their nests and rearing their young, not to injure or take out the eggs or the young. They also promise, as far as possible, not to permit this to be done by other boys or adults, by cats or birds of prey. In case of heavy snow in winter, they promise to provide food for the birds in suitable places. The magpie, alone, is not to enjoy their protection; this bird is outlawed.

II. The undersigned promise on every occasion to endeavor to have the uses of birds more and more recognized.

III. Whoever of them is proved to have violated the first section, shall be excluded from the society as "useless" or "dangerous to all," or in some other appropriate manner be called to account.

IV. The vicinity of the town is divided into five districts. An officer is placed over each one of these, with a number of boys as assistants. He is chosen yearly at Easter by all the members. The officers must be well acquainted with the districts for which they are chosen.

V. Complaints on account of violations of the first section are to be reported to the officer, who decides upon them, under direction of the teacher.

Adopted by the boys of the first class of the second town school at Dannenberg, March, 1872.
(Forty-nine signatures.)

The Sermon of St. Francis.

Up soared the lark into the air,
A shaft of song, a winged prayer,
As if a soul, released from pain,
Were flying back to heaven again.

St. Francis heard; it was to him
An emblem of the Seraphim;
The upward motion of the fire,
The light, the heat, the heart's desire.

Around Assisi's convent gate
The birds, God's poor who cannot wait,
From moor and mere and darksome wood
Came flocking for their dole of food.

"O brother birds," St. Francis said,
"Ye come to me and ask for bread,
But not with bread alone to-day
Shall ye be fed and sent away."

"Ye shall be fed, ye happy birds,
With manna of celestial words;
Not mine, though mine they seem to be,
Not mine, though they be spoken through me."

"O, doubly are ye bound to praise
The great Creator in your lays;
He giveth you your plumes of down,
Your crimson hoods, your cloaks of brown."

"He giveth you your wings to fly
And breathe a purer air on high,
And careth for you everywhere,
Who for yourselves so little care!"

With flutter of swift wings and songs
Together rose the feathered throngs,
And singing scattered apart;
Deep peace was in St. Francis' heart.

He knew not if the brotherhood
His homily had understood;
He only knew that to one ear
The meaning of his words was clear.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

DEEDS are fruits, words are but leaves.

The Dog.

"The Almighty," says Sir Walter Scott, "who gave the dog to be the companion of our pleasures and our toils, hath invested him with a nature noble and incapable of deceit. He forgets neither friend nor foe—remembers, and with accuracy, both benefit and injury. He hath a share of man's intelligence, but no share of man's falsehood. You may bribe a soldier to slay a man with his sword, or a witness to take life by false accusation, but you cannot make a dog tear his benefactor. He is the friend of man, save when man justly incurs his enmity."

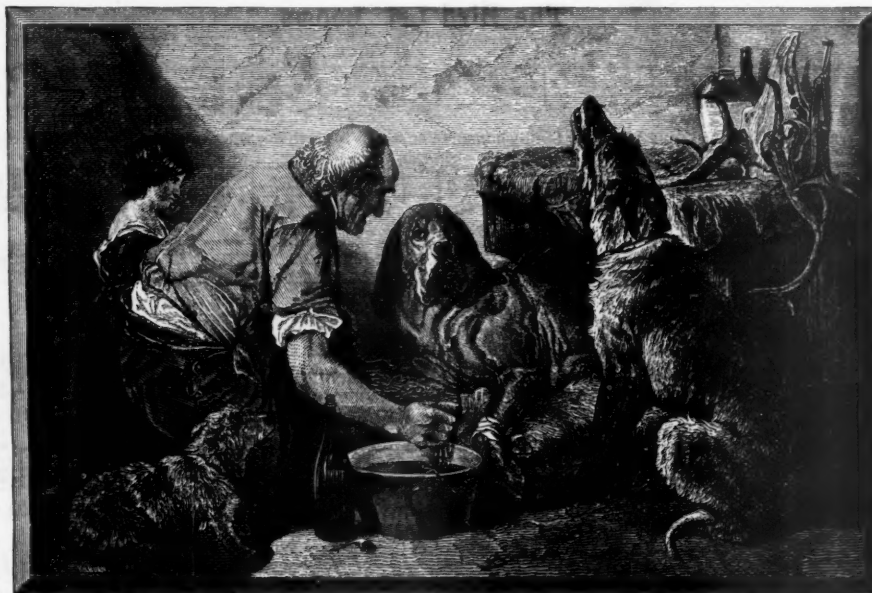
Washington Irving relates that, as Sir Walter and he sallied forth, every dog in the establishment turned out to attend them. There was the old stag-hound Maida, a noble animal; and Hamlet, the black greyhound a wild, thoughtless youngster, not yet arrived at the years of discretion; and Finette, a beautiful setter, with soft, silken hair, long pendent ears, the parlor favorite; while, when in front of the house, they were joined by a superannuated greyhound, who came from the kitchen, wagging his tail, and was cheered by Scott as an old friend and comrade.—*Dogs and their Ways.*

Pompeii.

Among the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum the skeleton of a dog was found stretched over that of a child. It was conjectured, on their discovery, that this dog, from his position, was attempting to save the child when the eruption of Vesuvius was fatal to the city. This opinion was confirmed by a collar which was found, of curious workmanship; its inscription stated that the dog was named Delta, and belonged to a man called Severinus, whose life he had saved on three occasions: first, by dragging him out of the sea when nearly drowned; then, by driving off four robbers who attacked him unawares; and lastly, by his destroying a she-wolf, whose cubs he had taken, in a grove sacred to Diana, near Herculaneum. Delta afterwards attached himself particularly to the only son of Severinus, and would take no food but what he received from the child's hand.—*Dogs and their Ways.*

Sagacity of a Dog.

Mr. Darwin might turn to some account a story which is told in the German papers about the manner in which an intelligent dog adapted himself to his condition. A deaf and dumb lady living in a German city had as companion a younger woman, who was also deaf and dumb. They lived in a small set of rooms on the public corridor of the house. Somebody gave the elder lady a little dog as a present. For some time, whenever anybody rang the bell at the door, the dog barked to call the attention of his mistress. The dog soon discovered, however, that neither the bell nor the barking made any impression on the women, and he took to the practice of merely pulling one of them by the dress with his teeth, in order to explain that some one was at the door. Gradually the dog ceased to bark altogether, and for more than seven years before his death he remained as mute as his two "companions." When expression by sound was useless, it fell with him into absolute disuse.—*London Examiner.*



Engraved by S. S. Kilburn.

THE WOUNDED HOUND. Painted by Richard Ansdell, A.R.A.

WE have in Ansdell's picture of "The Wounded Hound," another illustration of that divine sympathy which runs through man and brute alike, and unites them by its common bond. The old master is there, to do all he can for the wound of his hound, manly tenderness in his face, and with the remedies his experience suggests. By his side is a little girl, a daughter, or grand-daughter, apparently, with her attention absorbed in what she sees done for the relief of the suffering creature she must know so well. The expression of the hound is almost human in its intelligence and appreciation of and gratitude for the master's care. The two companion dogs show that they, too, know something of the sufferings of the hound. The painter was Richard Ansdell, who was born in Liverpool in 1815, and is one of the exhibitors at the Royal Academy. He has won distinction as a painter of animals, and our readers will see, even by this picture, that he has deserved it.

A DOG'S AFFECTION FOR HIS MASTER.—A remarkable instance of the affection of dumb creatures occurred lately. Mr. John Hughes, who died of yellow fever last week, owned an English setter. When the funeral of Hughes occurred, the dog followed his master's coffin to the grave and remained near, exhibiting all the signs of extraordinary grief. For several days he refused food and resisted all attempts to remove him from the vicinity of the cemetery. The dog eventually was found dead on the ground near the grave of his master.—*Globe.*

Lord Chesterfield's Will.

In case my said godson, Philip Stanhope, shall, at any time hereafter, keep, or be concerned in keeping of, any racehorse, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill manners, during the course of races there, or shall resort to the said races, or shall lose, in any one day, at any game, or bet, whatsoever, the sum of £500; then, in any case aforesaid, it is my express will that he, my said godson, shall forfeit and pay out of my estate the sum of £5,000, for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster." Lord Chesterfield died in 1773.—*From "Curious Wills."*

Affection of the Dog.

There are thousands of anecdotes illustrating the wonderful affection which dogs bear to their masters, and as the world goes on thousands of other examples will be recorded, but no one will ever know the full marvel of that immense love and devotion. It is inexhaustible, like the beauty of what is most beautiful in nature, like glory of sunsets and the rich abundance of that natural loveliness which poets and artists can never quite reveal. We do not know the depth of it even in the dogs we have always with us. I have one who is neither so intelligent nor so affectionate as others I have known, and to my human ignorance it seemed that he did not love me very much. But once, when I had been away for weeks, his melancholy longing, of which he had said nothing to anybody, burst out in a great pas-

sionate crisis. He howled and clamored for admission into my dressing-room, pulled down my old things from their pegs, dragged them into a corner, and flung himself upon them, wailing long and wildly where he lay, till a superstitious fear came on all the house, like the forerunner of evil tidings. Who can tell what long broodings, unexpressed, had preceded this passionate outburst? Many a dark hour had he passed in silent desolation, wondering at that inexplicable absence, till at length the need for me became so urgent that he must touch some cloth that I had worn.

We know not the heart-memory which these animals possess, the long-retaining, tender recollection, all bound up with their love. A dog was bereaved of his master and afterwards became old and blind, passing the dark evening of his existence sadly in the same corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master, and he suddenly left his place. The man who had just entered wore ribbed stockings; the old dog had lost his scent and referred at once to the stockings that he remembered, rubbing his face against them. Believing that his master had returned after those weary years of absence, he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke, the momentary illusion was dispelled, the dog went sadly back to his place, lay wearily down, and died.

These little anecdotes, and there are many such, give us glimpses of what is permanent in the canine heart.—*Chapters on Animals.*

From an Inscription on the Monument of a Newfoundland Dog.

When some proud son of man returns to earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe,
And storied urns record who rests below;
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen,
Not what he was, but what he should have been:
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,
Unhonored falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth.

Ye! who perchance behold this simple urn,
Pass on,—it honors none you wish to mourn;
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;
I never knew but one,—and here he lies.

—Lord Byron, 1808.

The Bird Let Loose.

Words by T. MOORE.
1st VOICE.A DUET.
2nd VOICE.

Music by OLIVER SHAW.

The Bird let loose in Eastern skies, When hast'ning, hast'ning fondly home, Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies Where i-dle warblers roam, Where i - - dle

2nd VOICE.
But high she shoots thro' air..... and light, Above all low de- lay,

1st VOICE.
warblers roam. But high she shoots thro' air..... and light..... Above all low delay, Where nothing earthly

Nor sha - dow dims her way, Where nothing earthly bounds.... her flight, Nor shadow dims her way, Nor shadow dims.... her way, dims her way.

Bounds her flight, Where nothing earthly bounds her flight Nor shadow dims her way, Nor shadow dims.... her way, dims... her way.

Humming Birds.

There are now about ten thousand different kinds of birds known to naturalists, and these are classed in one hundred and thirty families, which vary greatly in extent, some containing a single species only, while others comprise many hundreds. The two largest families are those of the warblers, with more than six hundred, and the finches, with more than five hundred species, spread over the whole globe; the hawks and the pigeons, also spread over the whole globe, number about three hundred and thirty and three hundred and sixty species respectively; while diminutive humming-birds, confined to one hemisphere, consist of about four hundred different species. They are thus, as regards the number of distinct kinds collected in a limited area, the most remarkable of all the families of birds.

It may, however, very reasonably be asked, whether the four hundred species of humming-birds above alluded to are really all distinct—as distinct on the average as the ten thousand species of birds are from each other. We reply that they certainly are perfectly distinct species, which never intermingle; and their differences do not consist in color only, but in peculiarities of form, of structure, and of habits, so that they have to be classed in more than a hundred distinct genera or systematic groups of species, these genera being

really as unlike each other as stonechats and nightingales, or as partridges and blackcocks. The figures we have quoted, as showing the proportion of birds in general to humming-birds, thus represent real facts; and they teach us that these small and in some respects insignificant birds constitute an important item in the animal life of the globe.
—*Fortnightly Review*.

Kindness to Animals.

But who shall speak for those whose mouths are dumb?
The poor, brave brutes, with patient eyes, and feet that go and come
To do our bidding, toiling on without reward or fee,
Wearing their very lives away, poor things, for you and me.

The brave, dumb things! no voice have they to say, "Why do ye so?"
Am I not man's most faithful slave, his friend and not his foe?
Give me one kind, caressing word, undo this heavy load,
Nor torture me along the way with whip and throng and goad."

—*Caroline A. Mason.*

Consider the ravens: for they neither sow nor reap: which neither have storehouse nor barn: and God feedeth them. LUKE xii. 24.

Our Dumb Animals.

Published on the first Tuesday of each Month

BY THE

Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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